VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 8. 1865.

NO . 46

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by

A. G. HODGES, At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock The amount of capital stock paid up

> 174,820 23 9,425 69

> > 18,900 00

ASSETS.

rity, due within sixty days....... Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal se-

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting re-

5.998 46

Revenue stamps..... Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable.

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... Present value of dividends to be re-deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or

notes due the Company to reduce

the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,-

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF Sr. LOUIS. \$88.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNpany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unincumbered property in the city and county of St. Leuis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above scribed efficers of said St. Louis Mutual Life FLAT CAPS,
BLOTTING PAPERS,

InsuranceCompany.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELEY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county .--- In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five. (Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865. THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provis-ions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the state-ments above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hur dred and fifty thousand dollars. In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the

day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-Y by A. G. HODGES, Agent. Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw-329.

PHO COGRAPHY.

RS. O'Donoghue, widow of the late James O'Donoghue, Photographic Artist, begs to nform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that the business heretofore carried on by her late hus-band will be continued under the management

of first class operators. The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr.

collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their pos session are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for sixty days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11-2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

\$30,000,000

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty-year Coupon Bonds in Sums of \$50. \$100, \$500 and \$1 000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAY-ABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW

Principal and Interest Payable in GOLD.

\$10,000,000 to be Sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,

In U.S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of TWELVE PER CENT. IN GOLD, or SEVEN-TEEN PER CENT. IN CURRENCY, at the present rate of premium on gold. THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY

PROVIDED. The Most DESIRABLE INVESTMENT ever Offered.

IMMENSE TRACTS OF MINING AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS; SIXTY PER CENT. of PORT DUES, IMPOSTS, and TAXES, in the States of TAMAULIPAS and SAN LUIS PO-TOSI; and the PLIGHTED FAITH of the said States and the GENERAL GOVERNMENT are ALL PLEDGED for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE. \$30 in U.S. C'y will buy a 7 per ct. G'd B'd of \$50

44 44 44 44 \$500 44 44 44 44 \$500 44 44 44 44 \$1,000

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and J. N. TIFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y. Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States. November 3, 1865.

4,425 80 ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOKS and STATIONERY

THE ATTENTION OF WHULESALE BUYERS

Is invited to our large stock of

School, Medical, Theological, Scientifi Juv intific, ontific, Juvenile, Law, and Miscellaneous, Books, scientific,

which we are offering at the lowest Eastern ne prices: and also to our exceedingly large and well-appointed stock of

Staple and Fancy Stationary,

Consisting in part of

WRITING PAPERS, WRAPPING PAPERS, PORT*FOLIOS. DOMINOES.

TWINES. SLATES, CRAYONS, WRITING-DESKS.

CAP, DEMI, AND MEDIUM BLANK BOOKS, In Half, Full, and Russia Bindings,

All of which are offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Buyers coming to the city are invited to call on us and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders received by mail will receive our prompt and full attention and be sup-plied as favorably as though the purchaser were

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,

PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS, STATION ERS, AND BLANKBOOK MANUFACTURlogical, School, and Miscellaneous

No. 55 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Oct. 17, 1865-3m.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she hopes still to receive and to merit which will be her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it Please inclose a post paid envelope, addressed

Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE, New-York Co. Oct 26. 1865. 1y.

MEXICO! MEXICO!! Message of the President

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the late President by an act of parricidal treason. The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy, to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union; and that foreign nations have rendered justice to is memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors. To ful-fill my trust I need the support and confi-dence of all who are associated with me in my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend on your and their undivided apure.

The Union of the United States of Amerthe framing and the adoption of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the great-Convention which prepared it brought to their work the experience of the Confederation, of their several States, and of other Republican Governments, old and new; but perior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after earnest contention and long discussion all feelings and all opinions were ultimately

ming to an end. And these powers of for decision elf-preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patrio-tic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jack-son, not less than by Washington and Mad-The parting advice of the Father of hands, might be sacredly maintained;" and the inaugural words of President Jefferral Government, in its constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the People of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the peo

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harrassing fears of an absorption of the State Governbreak away from their orbits. But the very apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are s yond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquies cence in the decisions of the majority' at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of repubics," and the events of the last four years there lies no appeal to force.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it "the support of the State Governments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to enounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest iberty is to be maintained in the discussio of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appea! from its laws, except to the various branches of the Government itelf, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislature and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of redress.

which shall be made in pursuance thereof, reopened, so that the laws of the United officers who were to be chosen. The Conand all treaties made or which shall be States may be enforced through their agen- stitution of the United States recognizes made under the authority of the United cy. The blockade has been removed and these diversities when it enjoins that, in the

Certainly the Government of the United to communicate promptly with its officers states is a limited Government; and so is every State Government a limited Government a limited Government and property; the opening of the contact to enlarge the body of its electors, accordspreads through every form of administrathe recognition of the rights of man. The toration of each one of these functions of ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system to the states over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of har interpretation of the Constitution, that during the recognition of the reservation of the constitution, that during the recognition of the reservation of the states over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of har interpretation of the Constitution, that during the recognition of the rights of man. The toration of each one of these functions of the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution, that during the recognition of the recognition of the recognition of the recognition of each one of these functions of the general rule. So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the recognition of the recognition of the recognition of each one of these functions of the general rule. So fixed was the recognition of the recognition of each one of these functions of the general rule. So fixed was the recognition of the recognition of each one of these functions of the general rule. So fixed was the recognition of the recognition of each one of these functions of the recognition of the recognition of the recognition of each one of the recognition of each one of these functions of the recognition of the recognition of each one of the recognition of the recognit rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit he culture and exercise of all his faculties. as a beneficence? As a consequence, the State Government is

States, with proper limitations of power,

ples on which I have sought to solve the ratification of the proposed amendment to their property, their right to labor, and their momentous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very abolition of slavery forever within the limI cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate

content, would have divided the people into the vanquishers and the vanquished; and adopted it would remain for the States, man cannot fairly be accused of unwilling-Constitution, which was the work of their no precise limit to their continuance was of the National Legislature, and thereby and the certainty of his recovering his stipconceivable. They would have occasioned complete the work of restoration. Here it is an incalculable and exhausting expense. can be thought of for the restoration of harmo- selves, of the elections, returns, and qualificured in no other way. And if the one ought ny; and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigrant from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule? the excellence of their own work. Fresh men who expected profit from the miseries urged to holding those courts in any of the ments by the General Government, and vast, and populous, and naturally wealthy held within the District of Virginia during in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on many from a dread that the States would region, are greater than, unless under exgreatness of our country should allay the trust to any one man; they are such as, for sider and act on the whole subject." To your great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued numerous that it must ever naturally refuse through a period of years, would have en-

which remained loyal. true theory is, that all pretended acts of seession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they have established, we will hope forever, that can make valid treaties or engage in lawful ommerce with any foreign Power. States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was mpaired, but not extinguished-their funcions suspended, but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or refuses to perorm its offices, there is the more need that he General Government should maintain all s authority, and, as soon as practicable, really and quietly, and by almost imperceptble steps, sought to restore the rightful enhave been appointed for the States, Conven-"The sovereignty of the States," is the tions called, Governors elected, Legislatures During the period of the Confederacy, there "The sovereignty of the States," is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter chosen to the Congress of the United States.

At the same time, the Courts of the United States and even within a State a distinction function of constitutions. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution of the United States and even within a State a distinction of constitutions of the United States."

The sovereignty of the States, is the lions called, Governors elected, Legislatures burning the period of the Confederacy, the continued to exist a very great diversity in sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle let us look away to the contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution of the United States and even within a State a distinction of constitutions of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several continued to exist a very great diversity in the qualification of electors in the content of the

limited, as to the General Government in ed with some risk; that for its success it rethe interest of Union, as to the individual quires at least the acquiescence of the States close, would have sanctioned any departure which it concerns; that it implies an invita-tion to those States, by renewing their alle-so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a conare essential to the existence of the Constithe various departments of Government, and tution of the United States. At the very functions as States of the Union. But it is men, by act of the President of the United the support and confidence of the people. Commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration to gain their necessary aid, it is to state tion of Independence was adopted by States; in the smallest risk; and to difficulties, it is the smallest risk; and to difficul

any amendment to the Constitution, the pro- ed in the Executive Government of the Uniposition of Congress needs the confirmation ted States. In exercising that power, I have ca was intended by its authors to last as of States. Without States, one great branch, taken every precaution to connect it with ica was intended by its authors to last as lor States. Without States, one great branch laken every precaution to connect it with long as the States themselves shall last. of the legislative government would be under the clearest recognition of the binding force is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States. They words of the Confederation. "To form a of the Constitution to the character of our unqualified acknowledgment and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great section is referred to the several States. They

no security for the early suppression of discations of your own members.

General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within The chief persons who would have followed the districts where their authority has been in the train of the army would have been interrupted. In the present posture of our dependents on the General Government, or public affairs, strong objections have been of their erring fellow-citizens The powers States where the rebellion has existed; and of patronage and rule which would have it was ascertained, by inquiry, that the Cir-been exercised, under the President, over a cuit Court of the United States would not be the autumn or early winter, nor until Con treme necessity, I should be willing to in- gress should have "an opportunity to conmyself, I could never, unless on occasions deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope they fail, and so perish away, let us be caretherefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the reto be embarrassed by questions that lie be- dangered the purity of the general admin- sumption of all its functions. It is manifest istration and the liberties of the States that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged Besides, the policy of military rule over a with its commission should have fair and imonquered territory would have implied that partial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the States whose inhabitants may have tak- the country, in order that the Constitution en part in the rebellion had, by the act of and the laws may be fully vindicated; the those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offense made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to reounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the Constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemponme the exercise of all its functions. On raries, and recent legislation by Conhis principle I have acted, and have grad- gress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to instiergy of the General Government and of the tute governments of their own, they left each States. To that end Provisional Governors State to decide for itself the conditions for tution and the laws of the United States States, as far as could be done, have been of qualifications prevailed with regard to the with greater prosperity than has ever before

Of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

made under the authority of the United States to the two Houses for Congress at the Commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

made under the authority of the United States when it enjoins that, in the custom-houses re-established in ports of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

made under the authority of the United States re-established in ports of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The blockade has been removed and these diversities when it enjoins that, in the custom-houses re-established in ports of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous the General Government is thereby enabled branch of the State Legislature." After the With us this idea of limitation ports invites the restoration of industry and ing to its own judgment: and under this systematical structure of administration commerce; the post-office renews the facilities, one State after another has proceeded ion, general, State, and municipal, and ties of social intercourse and of business to increase the number of its electors, until rests on the great distinguishing principle of And is it not happy for us all that the res- now universal suffrage, or something very mony and renewed attachment to the Union ing the civil war the late President never every man to life, liberty, and the pursuit that, after all that has happened, the return harbored the purpose—certainly never avowof happiness; to freedom of conscience, to is a beneficence?

I know very well that this policy is attendI know very well that this policy is attendnothing can be found which, during the conless than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, ever danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the queswords of the Content and about the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The best security for the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the States and the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the States. The constitution to them deadned acknowledgment of the great so the condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the Iraning and the adoption of the United States. The left high office of amending the Constitution in the condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States is the "supreme authority" of the been an invitation to them to participation in the condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

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The next step I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States and the people of the United States. The condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step I have taken to restore the constitution to them to slavery which has grown out of the well change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the well-with the people of the United States. The condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the well-with the people of the United States. The condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the well-with the people of the United State Constitution of the United States. The the high office of amending the Constitution. elective franchise through the States than perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it Every patriot must wish for a general am- through the General Government, even if it est event in American history; and indeed is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every political system their connexion is indispended to the perpetuity of the States: their mutual nesty at the earnest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All particles in the late terrible conflict must work the kindliest usage from some of those one whole. est event in American history; and indeed the perpetuity of the States: their mutual nesty at the earliest epoch consistent with had power to intervene. When the tumult

> But while I have no doubt that now, after they needed and they obtained a wisdom supreservation of the other.
>
> I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles on which I have sought to salve the states, which I have sought to salve the support of the manufacture of the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the electric function of the constitution and cerity in the future maintenance of the curity of the freedmen in their liberty and that, on the other, the evidence of single function of the support of the manufacture of the close of the war, it is not competent for the close of th all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support?
>
> The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the away of momentary passions, and to depose to enforce the laws, punish treason, and unchanging principles of the Constitution.
>
> I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the Gen. of the usurpation of the Government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization. No room is allowed. advancing civilization. No room is allowed from the President as the head of the army, wound that is still imperfectly closed; it redustry; where it may be beneficial to themeven for the thought of a possibility of its was the first question that presented itself moves slavery, the element which has so selves and to the country; and, instead of for decision.
>
> Now, military governments, established for an indefinite period, would have offered for an indefinite period, would have offered The amendment to the Constitution being tract for the status of slavery. The freedhis Country, while yet President, to the peo-ple of the United States, was, that "the free have restored affection. Once established, to resume their places in the two branches about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, ulated wages. In this the interest of the em for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and ployer and the employed coincide. The emson held up "the preservation of the Gene- Peaceful emigration to and from that portion for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Rep- ployer desires in his workmen spirit and of the country is one of the best means that resentatives, to judge, each of you for your- alacrity, and these can be permanently seto be able to enforce the contract, so ought The full assertion of the powers of the the other. The public interest will be best promoted, if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in some way accomplished, there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor, and the blame

of ill success will not rest on them. I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element record to have brought four millions of people into freedom. The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them; and then their luture prosperity and condition must tul that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedmen, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves

Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it, and the foreign emigrant turned away rom the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the

ment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room men, "special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people, but, as the agent and representative of the peowhich, in themselves, ought never to be and soldiers. granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and vield to the Govern-

The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity, for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce be tween the States. The position of many States is such, that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States migh be injuriously burdened, or even virtuall prohibited. It is the best, while the coun try is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is stil feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their trans it, constitutes one of the worst forms o monopoly, and the evil is increased if conp led with a denial of the choice of route When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded agains by appropriate legislation, within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Inte rior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the managemen of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of the Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the suc cessful operation of the Homestead Act under the provisions of which 1,160,53 acres of the public lands were entered dur ing the last fiscal year-more than one fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this act, and that payments in acsh to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent. will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long, and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and ed by bonds of the United States, we may contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had dence, and the law must be rigidly enforced been reserved as a solitude for future pur- when its limits are exceeded. We may,

years and the sacrifices made by the gallant their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in the system of neutrality pursued by the bound together by rapid means of communications and the system of neutrality pursued by the priesties as to be headly become men of our army and navy, have swelled their gnard, to inquidate debts contracted in the system of neutrality pursues of there nication as to be hardly known to one another records of the Pension Buyen to an unthe records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th of June last, the total number of pensions was 85,986, re quiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of \$8,023,445. The num-citizens in the prudent management of their ber of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase diminish by law the amount of paper monof this amount for the next fiscal year. The ey now in circulation. Five years ago the means for the payment of the stipends due, bank note circulation of the country amount under existing laws, to our disabled soldiers ed to not much more than two hundred having once escaped from British ports, ever cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain have perished in the service of the country, tional, exceeds seven hundred millions. will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly The simple statement of the fact recom granted. A grateful people will not hesi- mends more strongly than any words of tate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated ing this expansion. The gradual reduction and families made fatherless in the efforts to of the currency is the only measure that preserve our national existence.

the year. The revenues of the past year rities that may be made redeemable at the from the loyal States alone exceed the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of \$6, 038, 091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years telligent observers among political econo immediately preceding the rebellion, was mists have not failed to remark that the \$3,533.845. postal service in the Southern States. for ocean service to the postage earnings, all men contribute to the public welfare, are recommended to the careful considera and bear their fair share of the public bur-

rine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadvessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for tion, as is also the recommendation for a difthe Naval Academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military that the expenditures for the fiscal campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expenditure for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expenditure for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expenditure for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expenditure for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expenditure for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expend the second that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expend the second that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expend the second that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expend the second that the expenditure for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will expend the second that the

been known. The removal of the monopoly operations of the general administrative Bu- mated that the revenue for the year ending wisely and firmly ref. sed to become propa- United States? Where, in any part of of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genilitary purposes in the fiscal year commencing, wealth, and industry.

The appropriations that will be required for the purpose, may be applied to and we have consistently followed the adition? Everyone of them, then, in whatever nius, wealth, and industry. our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength, and industry.

Ing the 30th day of June, 1805. The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, was \$2,740, the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740, the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740, the careful preservation and prudent use of its perpetuity. Who of them will not now active the military establishment to a peace from them it must derive its courage, strength, and industry.

Ing the 30th day of June, 1805. The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865, was \$2,740, the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740, the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740, the 31st day of October, 1865, was \$2,740, the careful preservation and prudent use of its perpetuity. Who of them will not now active the military establishment to a peace the military establishment to from them it must derive its courage, strength, and wisdom. But while the Government of all argement by filling up the ranks to eighten from the estimates of the invasion of some parts of America, in the have been distinguished by some token of is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from ty-two thousand six hundred, if the circumwhom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetthousand troops, and the Department is pro-ceeding rapidly in the work of further refor favored classes or monopolies; the prin- duction. The war estimates are reduced trol of any Government, so we shall equally of non-interference and mutual abstinance ciple of our Government is that of equal from \$516,240,131 to \$33,814,461, which laws and freedom of industry. Wherever amount, in the opinion of the Department, the prompt and faithful discharge of our two hemispheres. Since those times we monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to is adequate for a peace establishment. The be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. measures of retrenchment in each Bureau We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators and branch of the service exhibit a diligent by according 'equal and exact justice to all economy worthy of commendation. Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable ple, it must be held superior to monopolies, provision for wounded and disabled officers port of the Commissioner.

The revenue system of the country is a est consideration of Congress. The Secretafor the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a referquired for the good character, and, I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citienue system is the life of an organized govpeace, it is of the utmost importance to initself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the finan. currency, and not shrink from devising a number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing ernment, to extend the protection of our evils of an irredeemable currency, without a flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citisudden revulsion, and yet without untimely zens. We receive from the Powers in that Experience has proved its sufficiency in procrastination. For that end, we must, region assurances of good will, and it is peace and in war; it has vindicated its aueach in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive brought, us messages of condolence on the to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes securrequire the greatest moderation and prueach one of us, counsel our active and en The lamentable events of the last four terprising countrymen to be constantly on has not been justified by the issue. But in along an untried path, with States so little ness as nearly as possible on a system of eash payments or short credits themselves prepared to return to the standcitizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to and sailors, and to the families of such as millions; now the circulation, bank and nacan save the business of the country from extent, to drive the American flag from the gree of unity; the latent conviction that our The report of the Postmaster General pre- disastrous calamities; and this can be alsents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Postoffice Department during ally funding the national circulation in secupleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped by which I am animated led me to approve tutions unimpared. The throngs of resources of the country, and next in the the proposal, already made, to submit the grants that crowd to our shores are witnesses character of our institutions. The most in-The revenues of the last fiscal public debt of a country is safe in proporyear amounted to \$14,556,158, and the ex- tion as its people are free; that the debt of a penditures to \$13,694,728, leaving a surplus republic is the safest of all. Our history of receipts over expenditures of \$861,430. confirms and establishes the theory, and is, Progress has been made in restoring the I firmly believe, destined to give it a still The more signal illusion. The secret of this the arbitrament, but, on the other hand, in- the choice of activity as a natural right. views presented by the Postmaster General prosperity springs not merely from the fact vited us to the formation of a joint comagainst the policy of granting subsidies to that in a republic the national obligations ocean mail steamship lines upon established are distributed more widely through countroutes, and in favor of continuing the pres- less numbers in all classes of society; it has redations before mentioned should be exdens. During the war, under the impulse mencement of the present year, there were parative want of wealth thronged to our manned by 51,000 men, the number of ves public good. Now, in their turn, the propsels at present in commission is 117, with erty and income of the conney should bear a decision against Great Britain, such comreduction of the naval forces the expenses ation, while in our impost system, through of the Government have been largely dimin- means of which increased vitality is inciished, and a number of vessels, purchased dentally imparted to all the industrial infor naval purposes from the merchant ma- terests of the nation, the daties should be so The correspondence will be placed before only a fair field to secure the victory. adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as Minister rests his justification is substanrons have been re established, and consist of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should de mand freedom from assessment, and the tral; and I feel bound to declare my opinion, cumulated wealth of the country. Weiron-clad vessels, is deserving of considera-should look at the national debt just as it is -not as a national blessing, but as a heavy ferent location and more ample grounds for burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay. It is estimated by the Secretary of the

national obligations.

present direction, is accomplishing much in tions of Europe to choose their own dynas developing and utilizing the vast agricul- ties and form their own systems of govern tural capabilities of the country, and for inormation respecting the details of its management reference is made to the annual re-

prosperity, and should command the earn- extent of territory and variety of climate, canism against foreign interference. first quarter of the present fiscal year, of tect us against every temptation to "entangall the information required for your delib- and it will be my constant aim to promote erations and decision. But the paramount peace and amity with all foreign nations and long been sanctioned by time, and which, importance of the subject so presses itself powers; and I have every reason to believe by its good results, has approved itself to powers; and I have every reason to believe by its good results, has approved itself to on my mind that I cannot but lay before that they all, without exception, are anyou my views of the measure swhich are re- imated by the same disposition. Our relaions with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments, and it is very pleasing to find proper time, be laid before Congress. zens; but it is equally true that a good rev- that the Government of that great Empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and ernment. I meet you at a time when the reposes just confidence in the fairness which dent of the United States delivered his innation has voluntarily burdened itself with marks our intercourse. The unbroken har augural address to the two Houses of Cor a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast mony between the United States and the gress, he said to them, and through them t as is its amount, it fades away into nothing Emperor of Russia is receiving a new supwhen compared awith the countless bless- port from an enterprise designed to carry ings that will be conferred upon our country telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, and upon man by the preservation of the through his dominions, and so to connect us ernment are justly considered as deeply, pernation's life. Now, on the first occasion of with all Europe by a new channel of inter- haps as finally staked on the experim the meeting of Congress since the return of course. Our commerce with South Ameri- intrusted to the American people." ca is about to receive encouragement by a augurate a just policy, which shall at once direct line of mail steamships to the rising be put in motion, and which shall commend Empire of Brazil. The distinguished parour country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mouncial evils that necessarily follow a state of tain ranges of that region, have received civil war. We must endeavor to apply the from the Emperor that generous welcome earliest remedy to the deranged state of the which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the United States, policy which, without being oppressive to and his well-known zeal in promoting the the people, shall immediately begin to effect advancement of knowledge. A hope is ena reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, tertained that our commerce with the rich discharge it fully within a definitely fixed and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothng will be wanting, on the part of this Govworthy of note that a special envoy has

> coast. Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The British armaments, sallied from the ports of tense, indestructible nationality. commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships. world to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct sea, and to transfer much of our shipping a change. These events took place before have insured an impartial decision. I regret own safety, his own dignity." mission to settle mutual claims between the

death of our late Chief Magistrate from

the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the

tions of public law, of which the settlement They had a higher motive, and it was in the important principles of international law. riendship between the two countries must

From the moment of the establishment of with the State, and aronses everything ur Constitution, the civilized world has been that belongs to the soul. convulsed by revolutions in the interests of suppression of armed resistance to the naceed the receipts \$112,194,947. It is grati- democracy or of monarchy; but through all exist to the public nappuress to the receipts \$12,194,947. It is grati- democracy or of monarchy; but through all exist to the public nappuress to the people of the lying, however, to state that it is also esti- those revolutions the United States have within the reach of the people of the lying, however, to state that it is also esti- those revolutions the United States have within the reach of the people of the lying.

est on the basis of mutual justice.

charge from service of over eight hundred sonable time; that, as we have amazed the remonstrances of the United States was reworld by the suppression of a civil war spected, from a deep conviction, on the part nal affection, that we of this day may be 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in which was thought to be beyond the con- of European Governments, that the system have advanced in wealth and power; but The Department of Agriculture under its we retain the same purpose to leave the na ment. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ort of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic and to the peace of the world, should any affairs because of their transcendent import- European power challenge the American subject of vital interest to its honor and ance. Under any circumstances our great people, as it were, to the defence of republi producing almost everything that is neces cannot forsee and are unwilling to consider ry of the Treasury will lay before you a full sary for the wants, and even the comforts, of what opportunities might present themand detailed report of the receipts and dis man, make us singularly independent of the selves, what combinations might offer to bursements of the last fiscal year, of the varying policy of foreign powers, and pro- protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States the probable receipts and expenditures for ling alliances," while at the present moment desires to act in the future as they have ever the other three quarters, and the estimates the re-establishment of harmony, and the acted heretofore; they never will be driven strength that comes from harmony, will be our security against "nations who feel power European powers; and we rely on the wisence to that report, in which you will find and forget right." For myself, it has been, domand justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so

> both continents. The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion When, on the organization of our Gov-

ernment, under the Constitution, the Presi-

gress, he said to them, and through them to

the country and to mankind, that "the pre-

servation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of gov-House of Representatives answered Washty of men of science who have recently left can people, though so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government. thority through dangers, and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the heart of the peoold dominions of Carthage, on the African ple. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce and their formal accordance of belligerent rights to Governments profess toward us amity.—
the insurgent States was unprecedented, and Then our country felt its way hesitatingly was a marked difference. The materials of other, and with historic traditions extendfurnished ling over very few years now intercourse he n a great measure, from the workshops of tween the States is swift and intimate; the Great Britain; and British ships manned by experience of centuries has been crowded in-British subjects, and prepared for receiving to a few generations, and has created an in-Great Britain to make war on American our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through afterward entered them in every part of the and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of Lakes, the Gulf of were most disastrons to the States then in Mexico, and on the east and the west the rebellion, increasing their desolation and two great oceans. Other nations were wastmisery by the prolongation of our civil con- ed by civil wars for ages before they could It had, moreover, the effect, to a great establish for themselves the necessary deform of Government is the best ever known complete vindication of the constitutional was called to the administration of the authority of the General Government, Government. The sincere desire for peace and with our local liberties and State instiquestions which had thus arisen between of the confidence of all peoples in our permahe countries to arbitration. These questions nence. Here is the great land of free labor mists have not failed to remark that the are of such moment that they must have where industry is blessed with unexampled commanded the attention of the great Pow- rewards, and the bread of the workingman ers, and are so interwoven with the peace is sweetened by the consciousness that the and interests of every one of them as to cause of the country "is his own cause, his Here every to inform you that Great Britain declined one enjoys the free use of his faculties and Here, under the combined influence of fruitful soil, genial climes, and happy instiwithin a century. Here, through the easy has increased with two-fold greater rapidity lent. Here more and more care is giv

two countries, from which those for the dep- tutions, population has increased fifteen-fold ent system, which limits the compensation its root in the character of our laws. Here cluded. The proposition, in that very un-development of boundless resources, wealth The United States did not present the sub- than numbers, so that we have become se ject as an impeachment of the good faith cure against the financial vicissitudes of oth ry of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the people, without regard to their own comin commission, 530 vessels of all classes and armies and filled our fleets of war, and held is essential to the peace of nations; and, en to provide education for every one descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns and themselves ready to offer their lives for the though pecuniary reparation to their injured born on our soil. Here religion, releasen to provide education for every one citizens would have followed incidentally on ed from political connection with the civgovernment, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people interests of peace and justice to establish Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs you. The ground on which the British the human mind goes forth unshackled in the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of PAPER OF ALL KINDS. free from taxation as the absolute wants of tially that the municipal law of a nation, knowledge and acquire an ever increasing and the domestic interpretations of that mastery over the forces of nature. Here the law, are the measure of its duty as a neu-national domain is offered and held in millions of separate free-holds, so that our feltaxes should be so distributed as not to fall before you and before the world, that that low-citizens, beyond the occupants of any anduly on the poor, but rather on the ac- justification cannot be sustained before the other part of the earth, constitute in reality tribunal of nations. At the same time I do a people. Here exists the democratic form ot advise to any person attempt at redress of government, and that form of government, y acts of legislation. For the future, by the confession of European statesman, gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man

Where, in past history, does a parallel

us onward to a perfect restoration of fraterable to transmit our great inheritance, of Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual State Governments in all their rights, of the English branches; also in the Latin Language, if General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations.
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, December 4, 1865

TOM MUNWEALTH.

FRIDAY,..... DECEMBER 8, 1865

In consequence of the inclemency of the S. & L. E. Harvie, did not take place on sie class. Wednesday, as was advertised, and has been postponed to some future day, of which due notice will be given.

Thirty-Ninth Congress.

Congress met on Monday morning last. The House was organized by the election of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, to the Speakership. On taking the Chair, Mr. THE TWELFTH SESSION OF Colfax spoke af tollows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: The reassembling of Congress, marking, as it does, the procession of our national history, is always regarded with interest by the people for whom it is to legislate. But it is not unsafe to say that millions more than ever before, North, South, East and West, are looking to the Congress which opens its first session to-day, with an earnestness and solicitude unequaled on sim ilar occasions in the past. The Thirty eighth Congress closed its constitutiona existence with storm-clouds of war still owering over us, and, after a nine months' absence, Congress resumed its legislative authority in these national halls, rejoicing that from shore to shore in our land' there

is peace Its duties are as obvious as the sun's pathway in the heavens, representing in its two branches, the States and the people. Its first and highest obligation is to guarantee to every State a republican form of government. The rebellion having overthrown the constitutional State Governments in many of the States, it is your duty to mature and enact by legislation, which, with concurrence, will secure Governments on such a basis of enduring justice as will guarantee all necessary safeguards to the people and afford what our Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, proclaims as the chief objects of all Governmentsprotection to all men in their inalienable [Applause.] The world should itness this great work, the most inflexible fidelity and earnest devotion to the principles of liberty and humanity. The truest patriotism and the wisest statesmanship are required. Men by the hundreds of thou sands have died that the Republic might live. The emblems of mourning have darkened the White House and the cabin alike. The fires of civil war have melted every fetter in the land, and proved the funeral pyre of slavery. It is for you rep resentatives to do your work as faithfully and as well as did the fearless saviors of the Union in their more dangerous arenas gradually filling up until this hall shall information: ontain Representatives from every State and district, and their hearts devoted to the Union for which they are to legislate-jealous of its honor, proud of its glory, watchful of its rights, and hostile to its enemies and its stars on our banner that paled when the States they represented arrayed them selves in arms against it. The nation will shine with a more brilliant light of loyalty

than ever before. [Applause. Invoking the guidance of Him who holds the destinees of all nations in the hollow of his hand, I enter again upon the duties of this trying position with a heart filled with gratitude to you for the unusually flattering nanner in which it has been bestowed; and closing with the hope that it betokens your grave responsibilities.

prescribed by law.

TO CLERKS.

By the destruction of the Court of Appeals Clerk's Office, R. R. Bolling's Record Books of "Judgment by Default" and printed Fee Books for the use of Circuit and Quar terly Court Clerks were burned, and he is therefore unable now to supply the demand for these books. I have, however, made arrangements with Mr. Bolling by which I will have a new supply bound and ready for delivery to Clerks within a few days.

Address orders to H. M. McCARTY,

Dec. 5-3t* State Binder. NEW WHOLESALE

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AVING had nearly twenty years experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buy-ing Paper to examine my stock before making

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SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE.

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the required.

TERMS-Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including ights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patron. age of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. day, the sale of building lots, by Messrs J. Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Mu-

REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. Van Winkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S

School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in July 18, 1865-5.

SELLS Pure and Genuine DRUGS and MED-ICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS

Coal Oil and Lamps, A large and beautiful assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Toilette, & Fan-cy Articles,

Together with an assortment of Musical Instruments,

-AND-MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Orders for SHEET MUSIC promptly attended Decr 1--3m.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED. HE partnership heretofore existing between A. G. Hodges, J. H. Harney & Wm. E. Hughes, as owners of the Commonwealth printing establishment, has been dissolved by mutual consent. A.G. Hodges is sole owner of the establishment. All accounts due it will be paid to

him and all accounts it may owe will be paid by him. The partnership was dissolved September, 30, 1865. A. G. HODGES, J. H. HARNEY,

WM. E. HUGHES, Frankfort Nov. 14, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deof duty. Then we may live to see the va- ceased soldiers, who have claims against the Govcant and once abandoned seats around us ernment, is respectfully invited to the following

The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the claims of our soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interest materially by employing these Agents, who will promply adjust their claims with the Government.

Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of all descriptions upon application, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. ordial support and assistance in all its By applying to him the soldier will save both time and money; for his office being at Washing-I am now ready to take the oath of office ton City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing and Auditing Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agents, of course, expect compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to theexpense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Departments at Washing-

ton, necessarily attended with delay. The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morrill, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the Government free of charge.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agency at Washington, with Local Agents through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to confide to their Agents the collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their Agents in Kentucky is hereunto attached, and soldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on them for information, viz:

E. F. Kinnard, Bowling Green, Ky. John Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky. H. H. Burkholder, Louisville, Ky.

The soldier is thus furnished with good and eliable Agents to enable them to husband the means due them by the Government, and they are arnestly solicited to employ them without charge. By order of the Governor:

D. W. LINDSEY, Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Oct. 31-10t. BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only rue and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS

for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES BATCHELOR, NEW YORK. Aug. 15, 1865-1y.

FRIDAY.....DECEMBER 8, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each

page of our paper to-day.

The President's Message.

We publish the President's Message today to the exclusion of nearly all other matter. As our compositors were desirous of a Thanksgiving holvday, we were obliged to put our whole force upon the Message, and so are not able to present our readers any other matter but what was already in type when the Message was received.

But an apology for the want of editorial and other matter is useless when our paper is graced with such a production as the one which occupies it to-day. Nothing of more interest could be offered to the attention of our readers. It is a state paper of great ability and power, breathing a spirit of noble patriotism and true loyalty, and setting before the people of our country and of Europe, too, views of our Government, with its duties and responsibilities, the wisdom and justice of which cannot be controverted. The Message stamps the President as a statesman of wide and liberal views, of independent thought and high culture. We believe ent thought and high culture. We believe up, and Messrs. L. B. Goggin, J. H. Chandthat its teachings and its recommendations ler, Wm. A. Dudley, F. L. Cleveland, and with the highest satisfaction. Following to inquire into and report on the same: and Mr. Goggin was excused from serving, and them, we willsoon look upon a reconstructed O. P. Johnson chosen in his place, who was also execused, and then A. D. Cosby was

We have not, says the Cincinnati Commercial, been able to discover, after a faithful perusal of our Southern exchanges, what they regarded as treason. The New Orleans Times, however, comes to our assistance. It informs us that, in Louisiana, treason consists in holding a convention and passing resolutions that the entire people of the State are entitled to a voice in its government, and in opening polls at which the native adult males, whether white or black, can vote. According to the Times, Mr. Benj. F. Flanders, Mr. Rufus Waples, and people of their way of thinking, who voted the board. with the colored people at the late election for Mr. Waymoth, are traitors. Well, it is encouraging to discover that there is such something they call treason in Louisiana, even though it be a sort of treason unknown to the laws of other nations. Inasmuch as treason against the United States has not been extensively punished in Louisiana, and as most of those engaged in it have experienced the full benefit of the clemency of the Executive, wouldn't it be grateful to the to wait on the Governor and inform him that feelings of the Times if Governor Wells both branches of the General Assembly would interpose between the culprits and the majesty of offended law, and pardon Messre. Flanders & Co-just once!

Important from North Carolina.

The Raleigh (North Carolina) Standard, of Wednesday, contains the following highly important intelligence:

Governor Holden has received the following telegram from President Johnson, which is laid before the public for their in-

"Washington, D.C., : November 27. "Hon. W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina.

"Accept my thanks for the noble and efficient manner in which you have discharged your duty as Provisional Governor.

"You will be sustained by the Govern-The results of the rece prospects of the State in the restoration of its governmental relations. Should the action and the spirit of the Legislature be in the same direction, it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be

'It is hoped the action and spirit manifested by the Legislature will be so directed as rather to repair than increase the dfficulties under which the State has already placed itself.

[Signed] "ANDREW JULIA "President of the United States."

WASHINGTON, December 1.

The President to-night received the fol-

lowing dispatch:

"RALEIGH, N. C., December 1. "President of the United States: "The Legislature has ratified, with but six dissenting voices, the Constitutional

Amendment abolishing slavery. Five Judges have been elected-all good selections. Three of my personal appointments have been confirmed [Signed,] "WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

"Provisional Governor."

Mexican News.

Washington, December 3. Semi-official news from the City of Mexi-co, under date of November 17, has been received in this City, at the Mexican Legation. Langlais, the Minister of the Treasury whom Napoleon sent to Maximilian, in order to arrange the finances of the Empire, has declared that it is impossible to succeed in that enterprise, as the budget amounts to forty millions, and the receipts don't quite reach the sum of fifteen millions.

There is no confirmation of the report of the defeat of the Liberal forces under Ungaldo and Figuro.

The French are concentrating their forces in San Luis Potosi, the City of Mexico, and

on the Rio Grande. The abandonment of the States of Sonora Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nueva Leon and Coahuila has been officially confirmed in the late advices from Mexico. It is represented that the Liberals are daily gaining ground, and the number of their forces is always increasing. General Diaz defeated an perial force in the State of Puebla, and afterwards went to see General Alvarez, to combine in a decisive movement against the French. The Iturbide family have renounce ed their right to live in Mexico, and all political claims they may have to the Mexi- as to whether military interference was used cipal cities. The legislative councils and the can throne, for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars apiece. Mr. Argel Iturbide has given his own child to Maximilian, and the boy, only two years old, has been adopted by Maximilian, and made an Imperial prince. Mrs. Iturbide, his mother, has been the victim of an infamous plot: She has been taken away from her son, after being compelled to sign a paper re-nouncing her right as a mother. It was decided to send her out of the country.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5th, 1865. SENATE—The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock thes morning, Gov. Jacob in

Mr. HELM-Leave-A bill to incorporate a certain railroad company running to he Cumberland river. Select committee. Mr. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, presented the Governor's Message which was read by the Clerk.

The message was ordered to be printed and enveloped, and furnished to the mem-

Mr. GORIN presented several leaves among others, to repeal the expatriation laws, to establish a conventional rate of interest, all of which were appropriately re

Mr. GRAINGER-A bill to amend the charter of the Falls City Bank of Louisville.

Mr. CHANDLER-Resolution in relation o a tax on tobacco. Laid over.
Mr. HARRISON—Leave—A bill to re

eal the expatriation laws. Judiciary. To repeal an act in relation to the teachers in this State. Judiciary.

Mr. PRALL—Leave—A bill to amend

the law in regard to the corporations of this Commonwealth. Judiciary. Mr. BRUNER presented the notice of

Col. Love, contesting the right to a seat in the Senate. The Clerk announced that the seats of A. S. Allen, L. B. Goggin, O. P. Johnson, R. T. Baker, and M. M. Benton were con-

tested. The case of A. S. Allen was first taken will be accepted by the mass of the people J. B. Bruner were chosen by lot as a board

placed on the board. The case of R. T. Baker was then taker up, and the board chosen were Messrs. T. P. Cardwell, James W. Gorin, W. S. Botts, W. J. Worthington, and Elijah Patrick. J. Worthington, and Elijah Patrick.

The case of M. M. Benton was then taken up, and Messrs. Wm. Johnson, W. A. Dudley, G. C. Riffe, T. B. Cochran, and Thos. Z. Morrow, were chosen as the board.

The case of L. B. Goggin was then taken up, and the following gentlemen were chos-

en as a board in regard to the same: Messrs H. C. Lilly, T. P. Cardwell, C. T. Worthing ton, J. D. Landrum, and T. W. Hammond The case of O. P. Johnson next came up, and Messrs Garriott, Dudley, Cook, N. B Black, and John A. Prall, were chosen as

The Senate then adjourned.

House—A message was received from the Senate by Messrs. Bruner, Helm and Dudey, informing the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to busi

Also, a committee consisting of Messrs. Cleveland, J. D. Landrum, and Cook, in-forming the House that they had been appointed a committee, to act in conjunction with a similar one appointed by the House, were organized and ready to proceed to busi-

Whereupon Messrs Bell, Buckner, and Stout, were appointed a committee on the part of the House.

After a short time Mr. Bell, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and were informed by the Governor that he would, in a short time, send in a message in

Mr. McMILLAN presented the petition of B. D. Lacy, contesting the seat of Lander Barber, from the county of Bath.

Mr. HARLAN presented the petition of W. H. Reynolds, contesting the seat of J Stroube, from the county of Bracken.

Also, the petition of Wm. A. Morton contesting the seat of Richard Gregory, from the county of Hopkins.

Also, the petition of John C. Beck and North Carolina have greatly damaged the Hawthorne and U. P. Degman from the county of Campbell

A message from the Governor was received, by Mr. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State, transmitting his annual message. On motion, 5,000 copies of the message were ordered to be printed, enveloped and stamped Leave was granted to bring in the iollow-

ng bills, which were referred to appropriate ommittees, viz:
Mr. DRAFFIN—A bill to repeal the 15th

ection of the Revised Statutes, title "Expatriation and Aliens.' Mr. GARDNER-A bill to amend an

act for the benefit of Caldwell county.

Mr. HAWTHORNE—To extend the corporate limits of Newport. Also, to make the February term of the Campbell Circuit Court, at Newport, terms for the trial of riminal and penal cases.

Mr. YOUNG-To repeal the expatriation Mr. BIJUR-To create a bureau of emi-

Mr LYON-To amend the law of roads and passways.

Mr. KENNEDY—For the benefit of assessors. Also, to repeal all laws imposing tax

Mr. SPEAKER-To repeal, suspend, or

mend the law passed at the last session of

Mr. ALLEN offered a resolution provido take proof in the various contested elec-

Mr. McHENRY offered a joint resolution senator on the 12th inst.; which lies one day Mr. J. W. DAVIS offered a resolution re-

erring the Governor's message to approprite committees, which was adopted And then the House adjourned.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 6, 1865.

SENATE -- Mr. DUDLEY, fron the Contested Election Board of Thomson vs. Allen, asked an area somewhat less than that of the state to be discharged on the ground that the law does not permit the charge of military in-terference to be entertained by the Board. The committee was discharged.

Mr. BRUNER moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Privileges and

Mr. PRALL moved to amend, by requir-

instructions to report as to whether the elec- of the rector and church wardens, the jus

tions were free. After some discussion Mr. Helm withdrew judiciary consists of one chief justice and his proposition.

jected by the following vote, viz:

YEAS .- Messrs . Baker, Benton, Black, Cardwell, Chiles, Cook, Goggin, Landram, Landrum, Merrow, Patrick, Prall, and Wm. J. Worthing-

NAYS .- Messrs. Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleve-

A message was received from the Gov-

Ordered to be printed, and referred to Committee on Federal Relations. [In our next paper this message will be

Mr. DUDLEY-Select Committee-To supply lost or destroyed records in the Court of Appeals. Passed.

Mr. PRALL-Select Committee-Toamend | this discontent upon religious matters is comthe law to regulate corporations in Ken- paratively a small affair. tucky. [Corporations in which the State has no stock not to report to the Auditor, as now required by law; nor local corporations, to the Finance Committee.

Leave was given to bring in the following

Same-To repeal the law requiring teachrs and officers to take the oath. Mr. J. J. LANDRAM offered a resolution providing for the election of a United States Senator on the 12th inst. Lies one day on

Adjourned until Friday at 10 o'clock. House-Mr. BELL offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopt-

of the present month, as a day of national thanks-giving and prayer. and the Governor of Kentucky has, in accordance with this recommendation requested that the citizens of this State should respect that proclamation, and join in the national thanksgiving and prayer—this House concurs in opinion as to the propriety of this request;

and, therefore,
Resolved, That when it adjourns to-day, it
will adjourn to meet on Friday, the 8th inst., at
10 o'clock, A. M.
Petitions—Mr. McHENRY presented the

petition of Wm. A. Brann, contesting the seat of James Wilson, of the county of Pen-Mr. SIMMS presented the petition o

James H. Leach, contesting the seat of Francis Gardner, of the county of Caldwell. A Message from the Governor, was received by Mr. Van Winkle, Secretary of State, transmitting resolutions from the State of Vermont, in relation to secession Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred.
Mr. R. T. DAVIS-To amend an act to authorize the city of Paris to raise a fund for the support of public schools.

Same-to repeal an act requiring certain officers and teachers of this commonwealth to take an oath of office. Mr. BELL-To prevent military author-

ies from interfering with elections.

Mr. HARLAN-To change the line bet veen Owen and Franklin counties. Same-To change the line between Frank in and Anderson

Mr. STOUT-To increase the salaries o udges in this Commonwealth. Mr. BUSH-To amend the existing laws n regerd to injunctions against judgments.

Mr. BUCKNER—To amend the 13th ar-

icle of chap. 27, of the Rev. State, title Same-To amend an act, entitled "An

Mr. McMILLAN - To authorize the surplus "Volunteer Fund" in Nicholas county. to be applied to the payment of the county James White, contesting the seats of Jacob | Subscription of slock in the Carlisle and Sharpsburg turnpike road, and other pur-

> Mr. LILLARD-To amend section 3, chapter 63, of Revised Statutes. Same-To appeal an act, entitled, "An act to amend the jury laws of this Common-

Mr. PARROTT-Giving the trustees of Campbellsville, Ky., the power of granting

Mr. McHENRY offered a resolution allowing seats on this floor to gentlemen contesting the seats of sitting members. Adopt-

Special order-A resolution to raise a committee to hear the proof in the various cases of contested seats. They were all taken up and referred to the Committee on Elec-

Mr. McGREW offered a joint resolution. that when this House adjourns on the 20th of this month, it adjourn to meet on the 4th day of January, 1866.

And then the House adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

[From the Chicago Republican. The Jamaica Insurrection.

The Jamaica insurrection is over. The ringleaders have been executed with a shrift this Legislature regulating corporations in as short as ever characterized the bloodiest times. The negroes were in fault; that is they violated the laws, and sought the de ng that on Wednesday, the 6th day of the struction of the government which was over resent month, a select committee be raised them. They have been conquered and subdued, and while humanity must shudder at the rapidity of the judicial proceedings which terminated in their execution, there are few providing for the election of a United States senator on the 12th inst, which lies one day all such offenders to merited punishment. The insurrectionists in Jamaica were negroes, and negroes are not entitled to immu nities not allowable to white men.

The public, however, would like to know something more than the bloody details and result of the insurrection. What was it about? is a very natural question; and the English papers turnish us with some infor-mation supon this point. Jamaica contains of Massachusetts, and has an aggregate population of 441,000. The government consists of a governor appointed by the English crown, a privy council appointed by the governor, a legislative council of 17 mem ers also appointed by the governor, and an elective assembly of 47 members, two from each of the 22 parishes into which the island ng the committee to inquire into the facts is divided and one from each of the three prin in any other Senatorial election, either in assembly are the law-making power, subject to a discretionary veto of the governor Mr. HELM moved, as a substitute for The members of the assembly, who must be both propositions, that all the contested elec-tion boards be discharged from the consid-eration of the cases, and that they all be re-pointed for life by the governor; under him ferred to the Committee on Elections with is a vestry of local magistracy, consisting tices of the peace, and ten vestrymen. The

three assistants. The government, it will be

Mr. PRALL'S amendment was then re-[seen, is as far removed from the people as possible, and, so far as the local magistracy s concerned, is in the hands of the clergy of the English church. We do not know the qualification of voters, but it must be exclusive, as the London papers put the whole number of voters at only 2,500, or

NAYS.—Messrs. Botts, Bruner, Chandler, Cleveland, Coffey, Cosby, Dudley, Gardner, Garrott, Gorin, Grainger, Hammond, Harrison, Helm, O. P. Johnson, Wm. Johnson, Lilly, McKenzie, Riffe, Stone, Swigert, C. T. Worthington, and Wright—23.

Mr. BRUNER'S motion was then adopted. multitude of the people do not belong to it, ernor, transmitting joint resolutions adopted being either Baptist, Methodist, Presbyteby the Legislature of Vermont in relation rian, Roman Catholic, or adherents of some the reconstruction of the States recently other religious body. The struggle is the old rebellion. of which they are not members. In all the accounts of the insurrection written by ministers of the established church there runs a spirit of antagonism to the dissenting clergy men, amounting in some instances to an in timation that the negroes were the dupes of the Methodist and other preachers. But

The planters are in possession of the gov ernment. They make the laws, and those laws are all for their own interest. The ne other than banking companies.] Referred groes of the island were emancipated in 1838, and since then there has been a constant war between them and the planters. The negro bills, which were appropriately referred, viz.

Mr. CHANDLER—To amend the law of husband and wife.

has been vainly seeking civil rights; the planter denying them. The negro has been seeking the right to make a contract and have it enforced; the planters have been en gaged in defeating this, and in placing the negro at their mercy. The negro has had to struggle against the most adverse circumstances. The race has not, in its freedom, lost its prolific nature, and the colored population has increased largely. In addition to this, the planters have for years been in troducing coolies. Notwithstanding the fact that these die after a short residence, WHEREAS, The President of the United States the number is kept up by constant importahas recommended to all the people of the States tion. The native negro has to contend for that they should observe Thursday, the 7th day employment against the coolie, who is nother than the state of the present much as a day of national thanks ing else than a slave and against laws which deny him any redress against the dishonesty or bad faith of the planters. The latter retain practically the old slaveholding notion that the negro is only fitted for slavery, and their legislation is directed not to the improvement of the race, morally or intellectually, but to their deeper degradation.

The negro has no standing in court except as a defendant on the complaint of a white man; he is denied the privilege of buying land; he can get no lease unless he stipulates to sell his products to his landlord at prices fixed by the latter; all other planters refuse to buy of him. He is therefore (and it must be remembered that the negroes are a large majority of the population) compelled to squat on the land of some planter, who can urn him off at any moment. If he hires himself to a planter, the latter may pay him or not; and as paying is the exception and not the rule, the negro is compelled to work for nothing or seek a miserable sustenance upon land too poor to invite culture by its owner. All appeals for a redress of these grievances have been laughed to scorn by

the planters. The great error if not crime in the policy of the dominant race in Jamaica, and it is an error which this country is now on the eve of repeating or avoiding, is that of with holding from the emancipated slave the only inducement that has ever drawn man white or black, to voluntary labor, and that is a fair price. The history of the civilized world may be searched in vain for an instance of an industrious people, or of voluntary labor, where the laborer was refused wages, or denied the wages when earned; and there is no precedent of a people who have refused to labor when for that labor they were offered fair compensation, and when they had earned it received it. The rapid decline in the prosperity of Jamaica, and act to amend the revenue laws of this Com- the equally rapid increase of its deci, and part of the planters and government to reverse this universal law. As a matter of course it has failed, and the failure has been as disastrous to the whites as it has been to the blacks. The recent insurrection owes its origin to this denial of justice, and the won-der is that the blacks have borne it so patiently during the quarter of a century that they have been free. No other race would have endured it for one-fourth that time. It is not surprising that a population numerically in the ascendency, reduced to the most squalid poverty, denied the ownership of any portion of the soil, refused even a lease, ex cluded from any political and civil rights, only recognized in the courts as criminals, STEEL PENS, PEN HOLDERS, denied even admission to the alms houseit is, we repeat, a wonder, not that these people have rebelled, but that they have not rebelled before.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, December 5th, 1865. Present, Peters, acting Chief Justice, Williams and Robertson, Judges.

CAUSES DECIDED. Strode et al v Magowens h'rs, Fleming; affirm. Mitchell et al v Shrader, Daviess; affirmed. Walker v Hisle et al, Madison; reversed.

FRANKFURT, December 6th, 1865. CAUSES DECIDED. Haselwood v Haselwood, Grant; affirmed. Colvin v Colvin Pendleton; affirmed. O'Neill v Gregg Jessamine; affirmed. Kelly v Kelly Estill; affirmed. Wharter v McFerran Lou. Ch'y; affirmed.

Court of Appeals.

I am a Union candidate for Clerk of the fourt of Appeals. I am in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, "For the Union at all hazards." JOHN SEATON. Greenup county, Ky.

Dec. 8, 1m*. The Louisville Journal will publish twice a week for one month and the Maysville Eagle one month, and send bills to this office for payment.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS. OULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have removed their establishment three doors below their old stand, next door to L. Weitzel's Confec They will be happy to see their customers at seir new stand, where they will continue to car-

TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it.

LARD KEGS FOR SALE PRIME No. 1, Lard Kegs in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD. BULL'S COLUMN.

S.C.BULL.

SAINT CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.,

Is now receiving for the approaching

HOLIDAYS! One of the largest and best assortment of

games a toy books. Ever brought to this City.

An endless uariety of

BIBLES, HYMN BOOKS

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

Also, a few very fine ENGLISH BOOKS. consisting of

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AND A CHOICE LOT OF JUVENILES.

Nearly all of the latest publications such as

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,

&c. &c.

Special attention given to furnishing "Kentucky Reports,"

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REVISED STATUTES. AND OTHER

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FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERI

CAN Note, and Letter Papers,

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ARNOLD'S, STEPHENS.

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Also, that beautiful

FRENCH VIOLET INK.

GOLD PENS!

And everything in the Stationery

line. will have in a few days the larg-

est lot of RODGERS'

To be found in the City.

If you want the best article of MENS,

LADIES,

BOYS & **GIRLS**

THIS IS THE PLACE TO COME

A good assortment of

HATS, GAPS -AND-

RESORTE HATS! Something new and neat.

Together with many other articles too

numerous to mention. Remember the name,

S. C. BULL, Opposite the Post Office. Dec. 1-1m



SANTA CLAUS COMING!!

LOUIS WEITZEL Has a large and well selected Stock of

TOYS & FANGY ARTICLES! Also a full supply of eonfeetionery

OF ALL KINDS, For sale cheap, at his HEAD-QUARTERS

On Saint Clair street.

FRANKFORT

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR BALLS at the

CAPITAL HOTEL, on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 Wednesday, December 13th, 1865. Wednesday, December 27th, 1865.

Wednesday, January 10th, 1866. Wednesday, January 24th, 1866. E. H. TAYLOR, President.

GEO. W. MONROE, Secretary Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 24, 1865-2m.

WM. H. GRAY. JAS. M. TODD GRAY & TODD.

DEALERS IN Fine Groceries, PURE OLD WHISKEY,

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES, FRUIT, PICKLES, TOYS, CONFECTIONERIES. &C., &C., &C.

BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c.,

Nov. 28, 2m-Yeomau Copy. SUGARS, COFFEES, & TEAS. CRUSHED, POWDERED, AND GRANU-lated Sugars; New Orleans, Porto Rico and Coffee Sugars. Choice Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee. Gun-powder, Young Hyson, and Oolong Teas. Nov. 28-2m GRAY & TODD.

SUNDRIES. Chocolate, Molasses and Syrups, Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels, and kits, White Fish, Potomac Roe Herring, Scotch Herring, Sardines, Fresh Salmon and Mackerel in Cans, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap of various kinds; Pine Apple, Dutch, Hamburg, English Dairy, and New York Cream Cheese; Tobacco, and Cigars of various brands, and all articles usually kept in a first class Family Grocery establishment, on hand and for sale by

Nov. 28-2m

Yeoman copy.

PRESE OVSTERS!! We are regularly in receipt of C. S. MALTBY'S cele

Pearl Oysters, which we will sell low by the Can and half Can GRAY & TODD. November 28, 1865-2m-Yeoman copy.

FINE LIQUORS! The best quality and favorite brands of

OLD WHISKEY. WINE AND BRANDIES.

For sale by GRAY 8 Nov. 28, 1865-2m-Yeoman copy. GRAY & TODD.

CONFECTIONERES To our stock of

Confectioneries and

Fancy Articles. We invite the attention of Ladies and Strangers visiting the city. Nov. 28, 1865-2m. GRAY & TODD.

Yeoman copy.

FRUITS. &c. WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS,
APPLES, PRUNES, RAISONS,
CURRANTS, PECANS, ALMONDS,
FILBERTS, PEA NUTS, BRAZ. NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FRESH FRUIT IN CANS, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.

Nov. 28-2m-Yeoman copy. THE PLACE TO BUY

GRAY & TODD.

FINE CLOTHING -AND-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS CHEAP!

IS AT

No. 30 West Fourth St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We manufacture all of our own Goods, and get them in style equaled by few and surpassed

CALL AND SEE US WHEN IN THE CITY.

Dec. 1. -2m

MISCELLANY.

ALONE BY THE HEARTH.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD Here, in my snug little fire-litchamber, Sit I alone; And, as I gaze in the coals, I remember Days long agone.

Saddening it is when the night has descended, Thus to sit here,
Pensively musing on episodes, ended
Many a year. Still in my visions a golden-haired glory
Flits to and fro;
She whom I loved—but 'tis just the old story,
Dead, long ago!

'Tis but the wraith of a love: yet I linger (Thus passion errs), Foolishly kissing the ringon my finger—

Once it was hers. Nothing has changed since her spirit departed, Here in this room—
Save I, who, weary and half broken-hearted,
Sit in the gloom.

Loud 'gainst the window the winter rain dashes Dreary and cold;
Over the floor the red fire-light flashes

Just as of old.

Just as of old-but the embers are scattered, Whose ruddy blaze
Flashed o'er the floor where her fairy feet pat

Melted away;
Often these walls have re-echoed her singing,
Now hushed for aye! Why should love bring nought but sorrow,

wonder?
Every thing dies! Time and Death, sooner or later, must sunder Holiest ties.

Years have rolled by; I am wiser and older— Wiser, but yet Not till my heart and its feelings grow colder Can I forget.

Sit I, alone; And, as I gaze in the coals, I remember Days long agone!

journeying during the day in the same stage coach, were sitting at dinner in the hotel and during the repast were entertained by one of the company, who had chosen as his

faculties, such highly cultivated senses, that without ever having been in a city before, he at once, as if by magic, finds his way to the division of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,

British Quarterly,

London Society. the dining-room. He discovers at once the to brush the dust from your clothes, he is already seated at the table, has swallowed the meats of every description, without ex tention on his part. He exercises a strict supervision over the eatables, and will not permit a chicken to be brought upon the table a second time. Permit me to bring before your eyes a description of our clerk as it should be entered upon his passport:

Religion, none; age, 25-35 years; size, middling, with an inclination to fleshiness; nose,

Here one of the younger sex arose and said to the speaker, who sat opposite to him: "Sir, you may save yourself the trouble of

specifying any further the peculiarities of a specifying any further the peculiarities of a ed, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the travelling clerk, for surely your quick eye Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, has already discovered that I am a member with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal of the class described.

"Yes, sir! "And in what business, may I be permit

ted to ask?" "I travel in the nose business." "Aha! in the noses of pasteboard? False faces, probably?"

word, human noses.

ter, for the describer of the clerk had a nose that would make two of the common run of nasal organs. The clerk now with a

most grave and serious air continued:
"Sir, if you wish, I would like to buy
your nose. Although your nose is not of the first quality, and, moreover, belongs to that class which is not in great demand yet I am willing to buy." 'Mu nose?"

"On demand-cash down. "Still better! Well, and the price?" ironically inquired the owner of the nose in ques-

The clerk took out his pocket-book and made a calculation; then, after carefully measuring the nose, he offered fifty dollars for it, payable within twenty-four hours. The business was settled, and ten bottles of champagne were agreed upon as the forfeit to be paid by the party backing out—the

All the stipulations being agreed to, and the transaction closed, the clerk whispered a few words to the waiter, who went out, but soon returned with a pair of tongs heat-

ed red hot. "What does this mean?" cried the seller, starting back in great affright.

"It is, as you perceive, a pair of red-hot fire tongs," answered the clerk. "Whenever I make a purchase, I always mark my goods, so that I may be certain to get the same article. I bought your nose, as all here present can prove-hence I shall mark it." But this I never will allow.'

"Then, sir, you break your bargain, by opposing the practice of traders."

seller, in a rage.

must pay the champagne. I call on the company present to decide the question."

The seller of the nose was found guilty, and unanimously condemned to pay the forfeit, while, amid shouts of laughter, the health of the ready clerk, who, by buying a nose had "sold" his opponent, was quaffed in foaming bumpers.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!

HULL & DAY,

Dealers in all kinds of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

ists in part of the following articles, viz TOBACCO, OF ALL KINDS. GREEN AND BLACK TEA, SUGAR AND COFFEE, BACON AND LARD, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED FRUIT, TIN WARE, CIGARS,

EGGS, The celebrated Baltimore STAR YSTERS!

Fresh and fine-received daily SODA, BUTTER, CRACKERS, WHITE FISH, STONE WARE, POWDER & SHOT, BROOMS, BRUSHES, COAL OIL AND LAMPS, WOODEN & STONE WARE, CRANBERRIES, &.C., &.C., &.C.

WE would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that we have just opened a

GROCERY & PROVISION STORE with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, op-posite the Post Office. All are respectfully invit-ed to call and examine our stock before buying

elsewhere.—TERMS CASH. We will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass-seed. Aug. 25, 1865 Aug. 25, 1865

Literature, Science, and Art. New Volume begins January 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indiates, a selection from other magazines and peritheme the travelling commercial clerk so trequently met with on land or water.

"The clerk, ladies and gentlemen," said he, "is gifted with extraordinary perceptive other monthlies, and has no rival. The following other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are

British Quarterly,
British Quarterly,
North British Review,
Popular Science Review,
Saturday Review,
Leisure Hour,
Westminster Review,
Dublin University Mag.
Art Journal,

Revue de Deux Mondes, London Society, Bentley's Miscellany, Cornhill Magazine, Frazer's Magazine, Temple Bar, Chambers's Journal, Edinburg Review, London National Review,

We have also arranged to secure choice selec tions from the Fernch, German, and other Con-tinental Periodicals, translated especially for the Eclectic, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent en or illustrative of important historical events. Volumes comnence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any

TERMS: \$5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, \$20. The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address, W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman St., New-York.

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Insurance Agents.

Store, Terre Haute, Ind. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION. Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land enter

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Bestate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences

would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general sat-isfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.
June 13, 1865—6m.

ACENTS WANTED Great National Work THE

Standard History of the War! CONTAINING A FULL, AUTHENTIC AND reliable account of the "great conflict," from its commencement to its close. Complete in one very large volume, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle

This is just the book the people want. It pre ents a rare chance for Agents. Teachers, ener getic young men, and especially returned and dis-abled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. Send for circular and see our Address JONES BROTHERS & CO. 148 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Oct. 10, 1865-3m*.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HEREAS, it has been made known to

me, that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grant Circuit Court, for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 3d October 1865, in Grant County, said Samuel Anderson, is now a fugitive from justice going

Now, Therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE Now, Therefore, 1, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Sam-uel Anderson and his delivery to the Jailer of Grant County, within one year from the dat IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L.S. have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 27th day of November A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth aforesaid.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor; E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. Page, As'st Sect'ry.

Nov. 28-3mos.

NEW CASH STORE! GUNPOWDER.

WM. CROMEY,

ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse always on hand and for sale.

Nov 21-1m. JAMES HARLAN, JR.

HARLAN & HARLAN. Attorneys at Law,

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals FRANKFORT, KY. in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863—tf.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. S. BLACK.

JOHN MASON BROWN, LATE COLONEL 45TH KY. VOLUNTEERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY. Special attention given to collections and to

April 18, 1865.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE AS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may de-

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messers Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's. July 27, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

FFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE. A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in Septem

BOARD OF VISITORS. His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are - A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to ed when the number of pupils is sumicent to form one or more companies—health—seclusion —extensive grounds—commodious buildings— means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malign moral influences of town—long experi-ence of the Principal in the teaching and gov-

ernment of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.

July 14, 1865.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

ILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op losite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—Frankfort and Danville. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

OFFICE- West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-tf.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexing ton and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Kv., Aug. 1st, 1864. CIRCULAR.

The provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer. In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped. for its delivery to another person.

for its delivery to another person.
SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent. The above order must be complied with or

REWARDS

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, WHEREAS, it has been made known to me

and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor:

DESCRIPTION. John Wiseman is about 5 feet 6 inches high,

about 34 or 35 years old.

Robert Wiseman, age about 33 years, about 6 feet high, weight 165 or 170 pounds, how legged, rather dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, scar as long as the palm of the hand on the right Nov. 10-1865-3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that WM. J. GRAV. that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did, on the 3d day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Bond whilst in the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fu-

in the city of Louisville, Ky,, and is now a lagitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and the delivery of him to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from this data.

have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 19th day of Oct., A. D., 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

Spancer counties. Oct. 24, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Garrard Circuit Court an Indictment was found by the Grand Jury of said Court against JAMES and GREEN SLAUGHTER, for the murder of Absolum Pollard, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James and Green Slaughter, and their delivary to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one is shylle. Ky.

DESCRIPTION.

Thos Jenkins is about 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, hazel eyes, and little stooped shoulder (hardly sufficient to discover at a distance) and will weigh about 170 lbs. Lives in Mercer Ones, and will weigh about 5 feet 8 inches in hight, black hair, dark eyes, and will weigh about 180 lbs. Lives in Washington county, near Cornserved.

year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this the affixed. Done at Frankfort this the

in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

E. L. VANWINKLE,

Green Slaughter, is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, heavy set, weighs 180 lbs., black eyes, hair and whiskers.

James Slaughter, is about 19 years old, round face, 5 feet 6 to 8 inches high and slightly round shouldered and heavy set.

Proclamation by the Governor.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,
do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the un-

and their conviction.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. Oct. 27, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did on the 6th day of November, 1865 maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Mansfield, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice going at Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND

FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson and his delivery to the Jailer of Hartcounty, within one year from the date IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

affixed. Done at Frankfort this the 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor; E. L. VANWINKLE,

Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Ass't Sec'y. DESCRIPTION.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the day of April, 1865, kill and murder John

DRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailor of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

L. S. L. S. at the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D., 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: BY JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HEREAS, it has been made known to me that, one JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said John Sanders is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the Jailer of Boone county, within year one from the date hereof. Joshua Ellis, and the said John Sanders is not

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth. RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. Whereas, it has been made known to me that THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP did, on the 19th of Angust, 1865, in the county of Woodford, rob and assault in an

hereof. IN TESTIMONY WHEREON, I

A TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th
day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the
74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.
By the Governor.
E. L. Van Winkle, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, HEREAS, it has been made known to me

ber, 1865, in the County of Logan, murder R. S. Porter, and is now a fugitive from justice, going a large.
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said Rob ert G. Turner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Logan County, within one year from the date

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I L.S. have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State-By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. DESCRIPTION. Robert G. Turner, is about 35 or 40 years old 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, had a blue mark under one eye; fermerly from the State of Mis

By the Governor.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Nov. 21-3m. Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, THEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES LAWSON, has been indicted in the Mercer Circuit Court, for murdering one Bub Bosley, of Mercer County, the said James Lawson has fled from justice and is now going at

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, 5 Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED BOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said James Lawson, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer County, within twelve months from th date hereof :

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, !) have hereunto set my hand and cause L. S. the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor. E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

LAND FOR SALE. SMALL tract of Land, of about 48 acre

SMALL tract of Land, of about 48 acres, in Franklin County, 8 miles from Frank fort and 2 miles from Forks of Elkhorn, lying on the Cincinnati road. It adjoins the farm of H. M. Bedford, Esq. It has on it a small house, two rooms and a kitchen, &c. About 30 acres of the land is under cultivation—the balance wel set in blue grass. Any person desiring such a tract of land will do well to call upon the under signed.

J. W. FRENCH. signed. Oct. 31. 1m. w. *

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

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DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,

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Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

LAWYER'S BRIEFS Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and

BLANKS. Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

No. 1-Leaves Louisville daily (except Sundays) at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting by stage at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, by Rail and Stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Lancaster, Stanford, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:00, P. M. Connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, at Midway for Versailles, and at Christiansburg for Shelby-1865, Trains will leave as follows: that one ROBERT G. TURNER, did. in

No. 2-Leaves Louisville at 2:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted), stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and North Benson; connecting at Christiansburg by stage for Shelbyville. Leaves Lexington at 6:15 of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

Stage for Shelbyville. Leaves 2 Angle of A. M. and arrives at Louisville at 11:15, A. M. No. 3—Accommodation—Leaves Lagrange daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and arrives at Louisville at 8:45, A. M. Leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M.; arrives at Lagrange at 6:00 FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and

Kentucky Central Railroad!

1865-6. HE most direct route from the interior of Ken-

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A.M.
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:30 P.M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning. Also at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 8 and 10 P.M.
for Supper at Cincinnati.

press Train at S and 10 P. M.
for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 11:00, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the evening trains for Indianapelis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keckuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

H. P. RANSOM,
Nov. 5, 1865-tf

Gen'l Ticket Agent

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his

ENDAR FOR

5 6 7 8 9 16 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 c 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 16 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

In other days!

Then her dear voice, like a silver chime ringing,

So, in my snug little fire-lit chamber,

Buying a Nose. A company of travelers who had been

most secret door.s and before you are able the soup and carved the poultry. He is, I say, a terror to all travelers who are obliged to dine at a table d'hote. Under the pretence of being in a burry, and desirous of calling on a customer while the horses are being changed, all the dishes disappear from before him, and he carves, or rather cuts up hibiting too great a knowledge of anatomy. The only thing that can be justly said in his favor is, that he is a perfect connoiseur in matters of the table, and sternly reprimands the landlord for any neglect or want of at-

aquiline; mouth, ever ready to eat, drink, or talk; forehead, broad; eyes wandering; speech, quick, fluent and strongly persuasive; color, healthy, and reddened by wine; behavior, exceedingly obtrusive; extra-ordinary mark, great attention to the fair

"How? you a commercial traveler?"

o, sir; I deal in noses of flesh, in one The whole table was in a roar of laugh-

"Yes, sir-your nose!" "Time of delivery?" "After your death. "That sounds sensible. When payable?"

vender reserving the right to use his nose as long as he lived.

Oh, that you were in my place!" said the hereof. 'I have not sold but bought, sir. You

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large:

12. Washer, in Morganton, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAM-they have fled from justice and are going at large: No. 290 Main St., bet. 7th and 8th, large: Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman,

have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November A. D. 1865, and in

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

weighs 135 lbs, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, round shouldered, bow legged, scar on one of his breasts, supposed to have been shot. He is about 34 or 35 years old.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,

Tho. E. Bramlette,
By the Governor:
E. L. Van Winkle, Secretary of State.
By Jas. R. Pags, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high and stoops a little. Wore, when last seen, long, light auburn hair. Has blue eyes, long nose, sallow complexion. Acted at one time as a guerrilla with Capt. Hedge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spæneer ceunties.
Oct. 24. 1865-3m.

\$500 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HEREAS, it has been made known to me that at the February that at the February term, 1865, of the Garrard Circuit Court an Indictment was found by

ery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one ishville, Ky.

year from the date hereof.

John Bishop is about 5 feet 8 inches in heißht,

By the Governor: Secretary of State. Attest: Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary. DESCRIPTION.

Nov. 10. 1865-sw3m.

COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. HEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and

known murderer or murderers to the jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

Whereas, it has been made known to me that

have hereunto set my hand and caus-ed the seal of the Commonweath to be

Ben. Johnson is about 35 years of age, abou The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

Bell. Johnson is about 50 great age, about of 6 feet high, weighs 150 pounds, light complexion and beard, blue or grey eyes, scar in one hand, and was asaddler by trade.

Nov. 21, 1865—8m.

COUNTING-H

M'Y

1865

JOB ROOMS

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS.

BOOKS.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1865. Trains will be

Versailles, and at Christiansburg for Shelby

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of

chool in the basement of the Presbyterian Church n the 2d Monday in September, 1865. July 21-tf-6.

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

Lexington daily, Sundays Excepted. SAM'L. GILL, Sup't.